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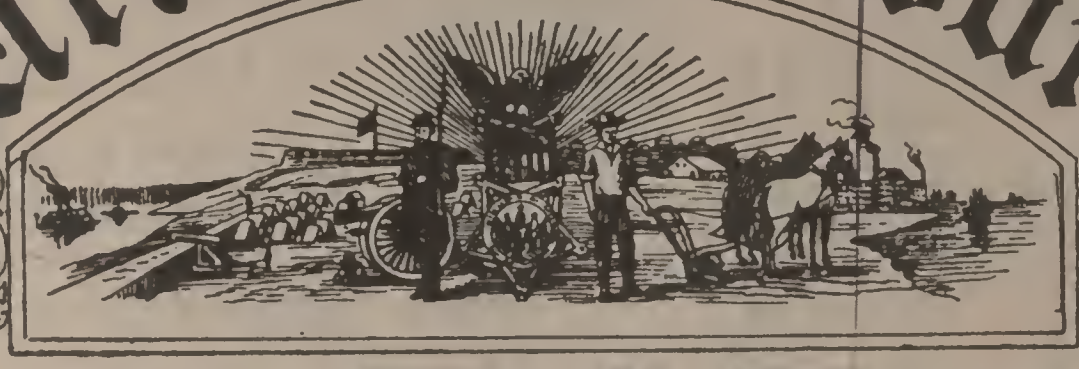

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MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA.

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BEGINING and END of the WAR
THE CIVIL, MILITARY AND LEGAL EVENTS MARKING THE COMMENCEMENT AND CLOSE.
THE LONG ROLL, OR TO ARMS.

The Beginning.

1860.

The War of the Rebellion really began with the unanimous adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, by the South Carolina Convention, Dec. 20, 1860.

Dec. 26, after dark, Maj. Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie, and transferred his command to Fort Sumter. Within a few days the rebels began works to besiege the fort.

1861.

Jan. 9 they fired from these on the "Star of the West" carrying 250 men and provisions for Fort Sumter.

As fast as the States passed Ordinances of Secession they seized the forts, arsenals, mints, custom-houses and other United States property within their borders.

Jan. 9 the Mississippi Convention passed the Ordinance by a vote of 84 to 15.

Jan. 10 the Florida Convention passed the Ordinance by a vote of 62 to 7.

Jan. 11 the Alabama Convention passed the Ordinance by a vote of 61 to 39.

Jan. 18 the Georgia Convention, by a vote of 165 to 130, declared it to be "the right and duty of the State to secede," and Jan. 19 the formal Ordinance of Secession was adopted by a vote of 208 to 89.

Jan. 26 the Louisiana Convention adopted the Ordinance by a vote of 113 to 17.

Feb. 1 the Texas Convention adopted the Ordinance by a vote of 166 to 7.

Feb. 4 the "Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America" met at Montgomery, Ala., with Delegates present from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida and Mississippi.

Feb. 8 Provisional Constitution was adopted.

Feb. 9 Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was unanimously elected President, and Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President.

Feb. 14 the Delegates from Texas were admitted.

Feb. 18 the President and Vice-President were inaugurated.

Feb. 18 Brig.-Gen. Twiggs, commanding the United States forces in Texas, surrendered the 18 military posts and their immense stores in his jurisdiction.

Edito-

March 1 the rebel Government sent the newly-made General, **P. G. T.** Beauregard, to take chief command at Charleston and make preparations to reduce Fort Sumter.

April 1 Beauregard telegraphed Jeff Davis: "Batteries ready to open Wednesday or Thursday. What instructions?"

April 8 Jeff Davis called for 20,000 volunteers.

April 10 Beauregard was ordered to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and in case of refusal to proceed to reduce it.

April 11 he sent in the demand for a surrender, which met with a refusal.

April 12, at 3:20 a. m., Maj. Anderson was notified that fire would be opened on him in one hour.

April 12, at 4:30 a. m., the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter from a mortar battery near old Fort Johnson, on the south side of the harbor. About 7 a. m. Capt. Abner Doubleday fired the first shot from the fort in reply.

April 13, in the afternoon, Maj. Anderson agreed to evacuate the fort at noon of the next day—Sunday, April 14, which was done.

April 15 President Lincoln issued a proclamation "calling forth the militia of the several States to the aggregate number of 75,000."

April 16 Jefferson Davis called for 34,000 more volunteers.

April 17 Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation offering letters of marque and reprisal, "Under the seal of these Confederate States," to the privateers of any Nation.

April 17 the Virginia Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession, to take effect when ratified by the people, May 23. It entered into a secret military league with the "Confederate States," and placed Jefferson Davis in command of the military affairs of the State.

April 17 the Virginia Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession, to take effect when ratified by the people, May 23.

April 19 President Lincoln issued a proclamation for a rigid blockade of the Southern ports, and threatening any privateers with a severe application of the laws against piracy.

April 19 a mob at Baltimore attacked the 6th Mass. Militia as it was passing through the city on its way to Washington, and killed Sumner H. Needham, Addison O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd. About 40 others were more or less severely wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and killed and wounded a number of the rioters. That night the police and citizens burned the railroad bridges north of the city to prevent any more troops being brought through.

May 6 an act was passed by the Confederate Congress "recognizing the existence of war with the United States."

May 6 the Arkansas Convention passed the Ordinance by a vote of 69 to 1.

May 10 Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, in command of the Regulars and the Missouri Home Guards, captured Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, Mo.

May 13 Gen. B. F. Butler, with 500 men of the 6th Mass., 450 of the 8th N. Y., and a section of Cook's Battery occupied Baltimore without resistance.

May 20 the North Carolina Convention passed the Ordinance. Vote not given.

The attempt to hold a Convention in Tennessee was defeated by a big popular majority against it, but June 8 the Legislature adopted a "Declaration of Independence and Ordinance of Secession," and Gov. Isham G. Harris issued a proclamation declaring the State out of the Union.

May 23 the people of Virginia went through the form of ratifying the Ordinance of Secession, under the pressure of the rebel regiments with which the State had been filled. The Ordinance was declared to be ratified.

May 24, at 2 a. m., the 14th, 69th, 5th and 28th N. Y. S. M., with a company of cavalry and section of artillery, crossed the Aqueduct Bridge from Washington into Virginia, and occupied Arlington Hights, which commanded the city. At the same hour the 1st Mich., 12th, 25th and 7th N. Y. S. M., 3d N. J., a company of cavalry and section of artillery crossed the Long Bridge, and advanced on Alexandria. The 1st N. Y. Zouaves, which had been encamped below Washington, crossed the river, and landed on the wharves of Alexandria under the protection of a gunboat. Col. Ellsworth was killed while carrying off a rebel flag, and his assassin immediately slain.

May 26 the 16th Ohio crossed the Ohio River into Virginia at Bellaire, and the 14th and 18th Ohio at Parkersburg.

So the great drama was begun.

The Ending.
1865.

April 9 Gen. Rob't E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse, Va., to the Armies of the Potomac and James, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant.

April 13 the Secretary of War directed the suspension of all recruiting of troops in the loyal States by volunteer enlistments.

April 17 Gen. Mosby surrendered his immediate command with 700 prisoners to Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock.

April 26 Gen. Jos. E. Johnston surrendered his command at Bennett's House, near Durham Station, N. C., to the Armies of the Tennessee, Georgia and Ohio, under the command of Gen. W. T. Sherman. This surrender included the Confederate forces operating in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and East Florida.

April 29 James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, issued the following order: "The Secretary of War having directed that the recruiting of men in the loyal States for the volunteer forces be stopped, now directs that the recruitment for the volunteer forces of all persons, including colored men, in all States, be embraced in the order, and their enlistment be discontinued."

May 4 Gen. Richard Taylor surrendered his command, being the Confederate troops in Mississippi and Alabama, to Gen. E. R. S. Canby at Citronelle, Ala.

May 9 the President issued a proclamation announcing the re-establishment of the United States authority in the State of Virginia.

May 10 the President issued a proclamation directing the arrest of insurgent cruisers, and refuses hospitalities to the public vessels of certain Nations showing hospitalities to insurgent cruisers after notice.

May 10 Jefferson Davis, who was trying to escape, was captured at Irwinsville, Ga.

May 11 Gen. Jeff. Thompson surrendered his command to Gen. G. M. Dodge at Chalk Bluff, Ark.

May 14 the Confederate naval forces in the waters of Alabama surrendered.

May 17 the Secretary of War directed that all volunteer organizations of white troops in the Army of the Potomac whose terms expired between that date and Sept. 30, 1865, be immediately mustered out of the service.

May 20 Gen. Sam Jones surrendered at Jacksonville, Fla., all the troops under his command to Brig.-Gen. Israel Vogdes.

May 22 the President's proclamation raised the blockade except as to the Ports of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago and Brownsville, in the State of Texas.

May 26 Gen. E. Kirby Smith surrendered all the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, embracing Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas, to Gen. E. R. S. Canby. The terms of the surrender were signed at New Orleans, La.

May 26 the Armies of the East and West were disbanded and returned home, after a great review at Washington, D. C.

May 29 the President issued the pardon and amnesty proclamation. Among the exceptions were those who held civil or diplomatic office under the rebel Government; who left the Army or Navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion; who left judicial positions under the United States, or who left seats in Congress to aid the rebellion; all military or naval officers who were educated by the United States Government, etc., and provided that special application might be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be as liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the dignity of the United States.

May 29 the Secretary of War directed Gen. Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac, Gen. J. G. Parke, commanding Ninth Corps, and the Commanding Generals of the Army of Georgia and Tennessee, to "immediately muster out and discharge all the volunteer artillery" of their commands.

June 6 an order was issued for the release of all prisoners of war in the depots of the North.

June 13 the President proclaimed the insurrection ended in the State of Tennessee, and removed the restrictions to trade east of the Mississippi, except as to contrabands of war.

June 17 the Secretary of State announced to the Secretary of the Navy that the French Government had withdrawn belligerent rights and restrictions previously accorded the Confederate States.

June 17 the Ex-Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States and the Ex-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army applied to the President of the United States for pardon.

June 19 the Secretary of State advised the Secretary of the Navy that Great Britain had withdrawn her concessions, recognition and protection hitherto accorded the Confederate States cruisers.

June 23 the President by proclamation declared all the ports of the United States, including Galveston and ports west of the Mississippi, open to foreign commerce on July 1, 1865.

June 24 the President by proclamation removed restrictions on trade west of the Mississippi.

Aug. 29 the President proclaimed all restrictions on trade removed on and after Sept. 1, 1865.

Oct. 12 martial law proclaimed by the President as no longer in force in Kentucky.

April 2, 1866, the President by proclamation declared the insurrection at an end in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida.

Aug. 20, 1866, the President by proclamation declared it an error to have omitted the State of Texas from the proclamation of April 2, 1866, and now included that State, and also proclaimed that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exists in and throughout the whole of the United States of America."

Civil Government was re-established in the several States by proclamation of the President as follows:

May 29, 1865, North Carolina; Wm. W. Holden, Provisional Governor.
June 13, 1865, Mississippi; Wm. L. Starkey, Provisional Governor.
June 17, 1865, Georgia; James Johnson, Provisional Governor.
June 17, 1865, Texas; And. J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor.
June 21, 1865, Alabama; Lewis E. Parsons, Provisional Governor.
June 30, 1865, South Carolina; Benj. F. Perry, Provisional Governor.
July 13, 1865, Florida; Wm. Marvin, Provisional Governor.
So the great drama ended.

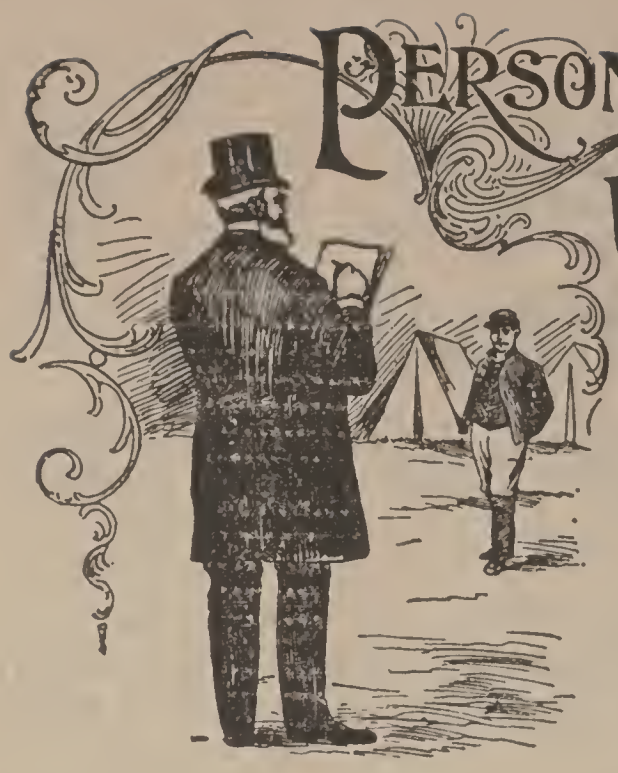
"Shoot Him on the Spot."

Louisiana seceded Jan. 26, 1861, and the rebels immediately began seizing all the United States property in the State. Hon. John A. Dix, who in January had succeeded Howell Cobb, of Georgia, as Secretary of the Treasury, sent Wm. H. Jones, a clerk in the Treasury Department, to New Orleans to try to save two revenue cutters there by taking them to New York. Jones telegraphed to the Secretary that the Captain of the cutter McClelland refused to give her up, whereupon the Secretary sent the following dispatch, which electrified the country, as it was the first official and public utterance that the National authority must be respected:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1861.

Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer and treat him accordingly. If anyone attempts to haul down the American Flag shoot him on the spot.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary.



PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS of the UNION VOLUNTEER.

The following facts relating to the Personal Characteristics of the men who served in the Union Army and Navy during the war, are collated from the voluminous researches and statistics collected by Mr. Benj. Apthorp Gould, Statistician to the Sanitary Commission, and Dr. J. H. Baxter, Colonel and Chief Medical Purveyor and Chief Medical Officer, Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau.

Ages of Soldiers.

The average age at last birthday, 25.3 years.
The average age at enlistment, 25.8 years.
There were of the age of 18, 13.2 per cent.
" under 21, 29.5 "
" " 25, 58.3 "
" " 30, 76.5 "

Ages of Officers.

The total number of officers of all ages was 37,184; that of those between 18 and 46 being 35,953.

Stature.

Mean hight of soldiers, by regions in which enlisted, according to B. A. Gould; ages from 17 to over 35:

Place.	Inches.	Place.	Inches.
New England States	67.834	Canada	67.066
New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania	67.529	England	66.741
Ohio and Indiana	68.169	Scotland	67.258
Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois	67.877	Ireland	66.951
Slave States, not including Florida and Georgia	68.255	France, Belgium and Switzerland	66.534
Kentucky and Tennessee	68.605	Germany	66.660
Free States west of the Mississippi	67.419	Scandinavia	67.337
Slave States west of the Mississippi	67.964	Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America	66.111
British America, except Canada	67.501	Miscellaneous	66.596

The total average is 67.639 inches; being a fraction over 5 feet 7½.

Table Showing mean hight of 315,620 American-born white soldiers, according to Dr. J. H. Baxter:

State.	Inches.	State.	Inches.
Kentucky	68.677	Maryland	67.814
Kansas	68.551	Ohio	67.782
Minnesota	68.371	Vermont	67.583
Missouri	68.337	Delaware	67.490
California	68.306	Pennsylvania	67.470
Nevada	68.286	District of Columbia	67.353
Indiana	68.080	Rhode Island	67.290
West Virginia	68.005	New York	67.274
Wisconsin	67.911	New Jersey	67.023

State.	Inches.	State.	Inches.
Maine	67.895	New Hampshire	66.929
Iowa	67.895	Massachusetts	66.891
Illinois	67.835	Connecticut	66.587
Michigan	67.826		

The average hight of seamen and landsmen enlisted in the Navy, for the same localities, and foreign nations, as given in the soldier list, is 66.566 inches, or 5 feet 6½ inches.

The average hight of colored soldiers is as follows: Natives of the Free States, 66.538 inches. Natives of the Slave States, 66.685 inches. The total average is 66.655 inches, or 5 feet 6½ inches.

Color of Hair.

The records in this respect are not as complete and accurate as are desired, and this table, showing the proportion in each 1,000, is given for those of whom there is a record:

State.	Black.	Dark.	Brown.	Light.	Sandy.	Red.	Gray.
Maine	149	309	338	158	29	6	11
New Hampshire	134	147	476	189	38	9	7
Vermont	153	177	432	184	39	8	7
Massachusetts	111	234	386	220	28	12	9
Connecticut	132	208	418	177	39	11	15
New York	115	223	427	178	33	12	12
Pennsylvania	119	322	274	204	44	28	9
West Virginia	170	310	129	311	37	33	10
Kentucky	148	322	74	381	33	36	6
Ohio	151	268	229	265	37	44	6
Indiana	138	315	150	294	36	58	9
Illinois	149	232	238	286	31	54	10
Michigan	105	200	422	210	30	28	5
Wisconsin	131	150	429	239	35	7	9
Iowa	171	236	293	215	45	13	27
Missouri	147	218	239	291	77	13	15
Foreigners	136	250	306	235	37	26	10

Color of Eyes.

State.	Out of every 1,000.				
	Blue.	Gray.	Hazel.	Dark.	Black.
Maine	458	171	193	70	108
New Hampshire	494	193	168	75	70
Vermont	555	148	82	98	117
Massachusetts	506	184	173	76	61
Connecticut	476	228	124	103	69
New York	467	255	75	140	63
Pennsylvania	319	356	142	150	33
West Virginia	430	258	84	126	102
Kentucky	466	220	91	97	126
Ohio	393	293	120	112	82
Indiana	422	258	139	94	87
Illinois	447	245	121	106	81
Michigan	522	224	93	85	76
Wisconsin	533	202	106	93	66
Iowa	462	239	129	86	84
Missouri	460	245	115	107	73
Foreigners	449	243	128	104	76

Complexion.

Location.	Out of every 1,000. Dark.	Light.	Medium.
Native born and foreigners	324	608	68

Occupations.

	Out of every 1,000.
Agricultural	487
Mechanics	252
Commercial	35
Professional	16
Printers	6
Laborers	163
Miscellaneous	41

Weight.

The average weight of soldiers, including natives and foreign born, is as follows:

White	142.08 pounds.
Colored	144.58 "
Sailors	138.92 "

Color Blindness.

This was not given the attention that other subjects received, and the records are not as complete as is desired.

Out of 8,089 soldiers examined, 178 were color blind.
" " 451 sailors " 2 " " "
" " 1,508 full blacks " 17 " " "
" " 666 mulattoes " 2 " " "

Baldness.

Out of 9,271 soldiers, 94 were bald.
" " 1,061 sailors, 18 " "
" " 2,511 negroes, 3 " "

Some of those examined showed baldness to have existed among those who were under 21 years of age.

Out of 112 soldiers whose mean age was 37.62 years the average time of baldness was 8.51 years.

Out of 18 sailors whose mean age was 35.72 years the average time of baldness was 7.72 years.

The G. A. R.'s Dates.

The Grand Army of the Republic fixes the eligibility to membership to "Soldiers and Sailors of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps who *served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865*, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged therefrom, after such service, and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of the United States general officers between the dates mentioned."

The Tallest Men in the Service.

The tallest man for whose stature the testimony is complete and unimpeachable was Lieut. Van Buskirk, of the 27th Ind. Vols., who measured 82½ inches (6 feet 10½ inches) in his stocking feet.

Corporal Ira Stout, of the 50th Ind. Vols., Co. E, was 24 years of age and 81 inches (6 feet 9 inches) tall at date of his enlistment, September, 1861. He was born in Ohio County, Indiana; was a farmer by occupation; had blue eyes, light hair, and fair complexion.

John Bunch was born in Ohio; at enlistment, September, 1861, was 20 years old and 80½ inches (6 feet 8½ inches) tall; a farmer by occupation; hazel eyes, light hair, and fair complexion.

Joseph H. Harris was born in Vermont and enlisted in the 1st N. H. Vols. (3 months regiment), age 26, and 80½ inches (6 feet 8½ inches) tall; by occupation a mechanic, and had blue eyes, brown hair and dark complexion.

Andrew J. Sanders was born in New York, and served in Co. A, 8th Wis. Vols.; was 20 years old at date of enlistment, and was 80 inches (6 feet 8 inches) tall.

These are the five tallest men whose cases are well identified.

The Smallest Men.

The shortest man for whom the record is satisfactorily verified was a member of the 192d Ohio Vols. At the time of enlistment he was 24 years of age and

measured 40 inches (3 feet 4 inches) in hight. Col. F. W. Butterfield, his commanding officer, vouches for the correctness of this record.

In the muster rolls of the 128th Ind. Vols. is described a man 44 years old and 49 inches (4 feet 1 inch) in hight. Gen. R. P. DeHart, formerly Colonel of that regiment, confirmed the statement and further stated that the man was a good soldier and able to bear the hardships of a campaign as well as men of medium stature.

American and Foreign Born.

Nativity of those who entered the United States service as volunteers:

Native-born Americans	1,523,267	Irish	144,221
British-Americans	53,532	German	176,817
English	45,508	Other foreigners	74,855

This table effectually disposes of the assertion that the Union Army was composed largely of foreigners. As this is compiled from official data, further comment is hardly necessary, but it should be kept in mind that the greater portion of those who are classified in the above tables as foreign-born were really as distinctly American as if born here. They had been brought to this country as children, grown up and been educated among us, and were as thoroughly American as ourselves.

As a matter of curiosity a table of the nativities given of some of the foreign-born is interesting:

Born at Sea	100	Africa	2
Central America	2	Morocco	1
Asia	2	Cape Town	1
East Indies	17	Sant Helena	5
China	8	Cape Verde	2
Japan	1	Azores	10
Manilla	4	Santa Cruz	1
Ceylon	1	St. Michael's	3
Calcutta	1	Australia	32
Bombay	1	New Zealand	2
Turkey	3	Sydney	1
Greece	4	Sandwich Islands	15
Corsica	1	Mercator's Island	1
Malta	2		

Military Aptitude

Military aptitude is the union of all the conditions of admissibility into military service. For example, from 1,000 recruits must be deducted, *first*, the number exempted for deficient hight, and, *secondly*, the number exempted for such infirmities as are held by law to be disqualifying. The number remaining will indicate the military aptitude, or rate per thousand, of available men.

According to the tables of Boudin the following is the number of soldiers that each country obtains from every 1,000 men of 20 years of age:

Pussia	283	Sardinia (before 1859)	598
Saxony	259	Belgium	636
Austria (before 1859)	497	France	682
Denmark	522		

Dr. J. H. Baxter, studying the figures after the passage of the Enrolment and Conscription Act in 1863, and *after* 1,350,000 men had already enlisted, found

that of the remainder 760.30 men out of every 1,000 were fit for military service.

This makes it clear beyond doubt that the Americans are the most military people in the world. The abundance of good food they have and the free lives they all lead tends strongly to the highest developement of mind and body. There is a much larger proportion of strong, active, healthy, clear-brained men among them than among any other peoples, and consequently they can turn out many more fighting men from a given population than any other.

GENERAL OFFICERS

Of the United States and Confederate Armies Killed or Died of Wounds Received in Action During the War of the Rebellion between April 15, '61, and June 1, '66.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Maj.-Gen. Edward D. Baker, killed Oct. 21, 1861, at Ball's Bluff, Va.
Brig.-Gen. George D. Bayard, killed Dec. 14, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
Maj.-Gen. Hiram G. Berry, killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell, killed Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Henry Bohlen, killed Aug. 22, 1862, at Freeman's Ford, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Hiram Burnham, killed Sept. 30, 1864, at Chapin's Farm, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Edward P. Chapin, killed May 27, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
Brig.-Gen. Elon J. Farnsworth, killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
Brig.-Gen. Pleasant A. Hackleman, killed Oct. 3, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.
Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Harker, killed June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hays, killed May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Conrad F. Jackson. killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
Brig.-Gen. James S. Jackson, killed Oct. 8, 1862, at Perryville, Ky.
Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearny, killed Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Edmund Kirby, died May 28, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Edward N. Kirk, died July 29, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn.
Brig.-Gen. Charles R. Lowell, died Oct. 20, 1864, of wounds received at Middletown, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, killed Aug. 10, 1861, at Wilson's Creek, Mo.
Brig.-Gen. William H. Lytle, died Sept. 20, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga.
Brig.-Gen. Daniel McCook, died July 17, 1864, of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Brig.-Gen. Robert L. McCook, died Aug. 6, 1862, of wounds received from guerrillas while en route to Decherd, Tenn.
Maj.-Gen. James B. McPherson, killed July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.
Maj.-Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, died Sept. 18, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md.
Maj.-Gen. Jesse L. Reno, killed Sept. 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.

Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds, killed July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Brig.-Gen. James C. Rice, killed May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel A. Rice, died July 6, 1864, of wounds received at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.

Maj.-Gen. Israel B. Richardson, died Nov. 3, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md.

Brig.-Gen. Isaac P. Rodman, died Sept. 30, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam Md.

Brig.-Gen. David A. Russell, killed Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

Brig.-Gen. William P. Sanders, died Nov. 19, 1863, of wounds received at Knoxville, Tenn.

Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick, killed May 9, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Joshua W. Sill, killed Dec. 31, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, died April 9, 1865, of wounds received at Farmville, Va.

Maj.-Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, killed Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly Va

Brig.-Gen. Thomas G. Stephenson, killed May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Maj.-Gen. George C. Strong, died July 30, 1863, of wounds received at Fort Wagner, S. C.

Brig.-Gen. George W. Taylor, died Aug. 31, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run, Va.

Brig.-Gen. William R. Terrill, killed Oct. 8, 1862, at Perryville, Ky.

Brig.-Gen. Strong Vincent, died July 7, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.

Brig.-Gen. James S. Wadsworth, died May 8, 1864, of wounds received at the Wilderness, Va.

Brig.-Gen. William H. L. Wallace, died April 10, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh, Tenn.

Brig.-Gen. Stephen H. Weed, killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Maj.-Gen. Amiel W. Whipple, died May 7, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, killed Aug. 5, 1862, at Baton Rouge, La.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel K. Zook, died July 3, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.

Union Brigade Commanders, with Rank of Colonel, Killed in Action.

COL. W. F. FOX'S LIST.

Col. Julius Raith, (mortally wounded,) 43d Illinois, Shiloh.
Col. Everett Peabody, 25th Missouri, Shiloh.
Col. George Webster, 98th Ohio, Chaplin Hills.
Col. John A. Koltes, 73d Pennsylvania, Manassas.
Col. William B. Goodrich, 60th New York, Antietam.
Col. George W. Roberts, 42d Illinois, Stone River.
Col. Frederick Schaefer, 2d Missouri, Stone River.
Col. George C. Spear, 61st Pennsylvania, Marye's Hights.
Col. David S. Cowles, 128th New York, Port Hudson.
Col. George B. Boomer, 26th Missouri, Vicksburg.
Col. Edward E. Cross, 5th New Hampshire, Gettysburg.

Col. George L. Willard, 125th New York, Gettysburg.
Col. Eliakim Sherrill, 126th New York, Gettysburg.
Col. Haldinand S. Putnam, 7th New Hampshire, Fort Wagner.
Col. James E. Mallon, 42d New York, Bristoe Station.
Col. Edward A. King, 68th Indiana, Chickamauga.
Col. Hans C. Heg, 15th Wisconsin, Chickamauga.
Col. Philemon P. Baldwin, 6th Indiana, Chickamauga.
Col. William R. Creighton, 7th Ohio, Ringgold.
Col. Patrick E. Burke, (mortally wounded,) 66th Illinois, Rome Crossroads.
Col. Orlando H. Morris, 66th New York, Cold Harbor.
Col. Lewis O. Morris, 7th New York (H. A.), Cold Harbor.
Col. Henry Boyd McKeen, 81st Pennsylvania, Cold Harbor.
Col. Frank A. Haskell, 36th Wisconsin, Cold Harbor.
Col. Jeremiah C. Drake, 112th New York, Cold Harbor.
Col. Richard Byrnes, (mortally wounded,) 28th Massachusetts (Irish Brigade), Cold Harbor.
Col. Patrick Kelly, 88th New York (Irish Brigade), Petersburg.
Col. William Blaisdell, 11th Massachusetts, Petersburg.
Col. Simon Mix, 3d New York Cavalry, Petersburg.
Col. Calvin A. Craig, 105th Pennsylvania, Deep Bottom.
Col. Nathan T. Dushane, 1st Maryland, Weldon Railroad.
Col. Joseph Thoburn, (Thoburn commanded a division during the entire Shenandoah campaign, and was in command of it at the time of his death,) 1st West Virginia, Cedar Creek.
Col. Louis Bell, 4th New Hampshire, Fort Fisher.

CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Brig.-Gen. John Adams, killed Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.
Brig.-Gen. George B. Anderson, died Oct. 16, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md.
Brig.-Gen. Lewis A. Armistead, killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
Brig.-Gen. Turner Ashby, killed June 6, 1862, at Harrisonburg, Va.
Brig.-Gen. William Barksdale, killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
Brig.-Gen. Francis S. Bartow, killed July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Barnard E. Bee, killed July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Samuel Benton, died July 29, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga.
Brig.-Gen. Lawrence O'B. Branch, killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.
Brig.-Gen. John R. Chambliss, killed Aug. 16, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va.
Maj.-Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, killed Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.
Brig.-Gen. Thomas R. Cobb, killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Junius Daniel, killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
Brig.-Gen. James Dearing, killed April 6, 1865, at High Bridge, Va.
Brig.-Gen. James Deshler, killed Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.
Brig.-Gen. George Doles, killed May 30, 1864, at Bethesda Church, Va.
Brig.-Gen. John Dunovant, killed Oct. 1, 1864, at Vaughan Road, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Samuel Garland, killed Sept. 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.
Brig.-Gen. Richard B. Garnett, killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
Brig.-Gen. Robert S. Garnett, killed July 13, 1861, at Carrick's Ford, Va.
Brig.-Gen. Victor J. B. Girardey, killed Aug. 16, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va.

Brig.-Gen. States R. Gist, killed Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.

Brig.-Gen. Adley H. Gladden, died April 11, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh, Tenn.

Brig.-Gen. James B. Gordon, killed May 11, 1864, at Yellow Tavern, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Archibald Gracie, killed Dec. 2, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Martin E. Green, killed June 27, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Green, killed April 12, 1864, at Mansfield, La.

Brig.-Gen. John Gregg, killed Oct. 7, 1864, at Darbytown Road, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Maxcy Gregg, killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Richard Griffith, died June 30, 1862, of wounds received at Savage Station, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Roger W. Hanson, killed Dec. 30, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.

Brig.-Gen. Robert Hatton, killed June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin H. Helm, killed Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.

Lieut.-Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, killed April 2, 1865, at Petersburg, Va.

Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, died May 10, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Micah M. Jenkins, killed May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.

Gen. Albert S. Johnston, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, Tenn.

Brig.-Gen. John M. Jones, killed May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Brig.-Gen. William E. Jones, killed June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Lewis Henry Little, killed Sept. 19, 1862, at Iuka, Miss.

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin McCulloch, killed March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge, Ark.

Brig.-Gen. James M. McIntosh, killed March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge, Ark.

Brig.-Gen. John Marshall, killed June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Mill, Va.

Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan, killed Sept 4, 1864, at Greenville, Tenn.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. Alfred Mouton, killed April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La.

Brig.-Gen. Elisha F. Paxton, killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.

Maj.-Gen. John Pegram, died Feb. 6, 1865, of wounds received at Hatcher's Run, Va.

Maj.-Gen. William D. Pender, died July 18, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.

Brig.-Gen. Abner M. Perrin, killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Brig.-Gen. James J. Pettigrew, died July 17, 1863, of wounds received at Falling Waters, Md.

Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, killed June 14, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

Brig.-Gen. Carnot Posey, died Nov. 13, 1862, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.

Brig.-Gen. James S. Raines, killed Dec. 31, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.

Maj.-Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur, died Oct. 20, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Horace Randal, killed April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.

Maj.-Gen. Robert E. Rodes, killed Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

Brig.-Gen. John C. C. Sanders, killed Aug. 21, 1864, at Weldon Railroad, Va.

Brig.-Gen. William R. Scurry, killed April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.

Brig.-Gen. Paul J. Semmes, died July 10, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.

Brig.-Gen. George W. Y. Slack, died March 8, 1862, of wounds received at Pea Ridge, Ark.

Brig.-Gen. Preston Smith, killed Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.

Brig.-Gen. Le Roy A. Stafford, died May 11, 1864, of wounds received at the Wilderness, Va.

Brig.-Gen. William E. Starke, killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.

Brig.-Gen. Clement H. Stevens, killed July 20, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

Brig.-Gen. Oscar F. Strahl, killed Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.

Maj.-Gen. James E. B. Stuart, died May 12, 1864, of wounds received at Yellow Tavern, Va.

Brig.-Gen. James B. Terrill, killed May 30, 1864, at Bethesda Church, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, killed May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, Miss.

Brig.-Gen. Edward D. Tracy, killed May 1, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss.

Maj.-Gen. William H. T. Walker, killed July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

Brig.-Gen. Charles S. Winder, killed Aug. 9, 1862, at Cedar Run, Va.

Brig.-Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed Jan. 19, 1862, at Mill Springs, Ky.

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